CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE ON OR-

GANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS.

COLUMBIA WINS AGAIN.

A NARROW MARGIN OVER A THIRTY MILE COURSE.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME, 3 MINUTES 13 SECONDS-THE NEW BOAT A WON-DER, BUT DEFENDER HANDLED IN BETTER SHAPE.

But, while she gained another victory over the sturdy old champion of 1895, it was not by so which was for a cup presented by odore Postley of the Larchmont Yacht Club, was mapped out to cover a course of nineteen miles, to be sailed twice round, making a distance in all of thirty-eight miles. But in consequence of a mistake on the part of both Captain Barr and Captain Rhoades the two yachts, instead of covering the eight miles laid out for the first leg, rounded a blue and white colored buoy belonging to the Riverside Yacht Club, which they took to be the proper turning The Riverside Club's buoy was two miles away from the proper mark, and as the error was repeated on the second round only thirty miles were covered instead of the full course of thirty-eight miles arranged by the Larchmont club. Over the thirty miles dising point, opposite the clubhouse, to a buoy off Stamford, a beat to Hempstead Harbor and then s three-mile run to the starting line, Columbia defeated her opponent by 3 minutes 13 seconds. This was just twenty seconds less than Thursday's achievement, a result that occasioned nessed the tussle. But this small drop in adin no wise tended to discourage the eld salts who followed the contest. As may be deduced from the opinion quoted in another column, yachtsmen who are competent to pass upon day's performance. They agreed that the Cono means as yet shown her real Although since Thursday some alterations had been made in her sails, they are not yet perfectly fitting, while her crew, as was manifested more than once yesterday, are not

SUPERIOR IN EVERY WAY.

nearly so smart or so workmanlike as the De-

The new filer was the superior of the older every condition yesterday. She gained on every leg except the last one. Upon the final run she lost two seconds, due solely to the reason that for some fault or other only about half of the spinnaker could be released

In anticipation of the coming struggle between the two yachts Larchmont breakfasted yesterday much earlier than usual. From an early hour the clubhouse took on an animated appearance. In large numbers members gathered in the rooms and on the plazza, and between anxious looks at the sombre and forbidding skies speculated upon the chances of the day providing a sufficient wind to fill the big mainsails of the aspirants for the honor of balking the Shamrock's designs upon the Am + 1-

Throughout the morning not a breath of wind stirred. In the murky and thick atmosphere the flag at the top of the club's seventy or eighty foot pole hung like a limp rag, while the fog that hovered over the Sound hid from view every yacht anchored more than about a hun-

At 10:30 o'clock, when the race was put off until noon for lack of wind, the conditions looked hopeless. In posting the notice of the tempt would be made to sail one round of the course rather than have no race at all. But the old sailors who were sprinkled among the crowd on the lawn laughed at the doleful prophecies of the ordinary landsmen. They assured those around that no further postponement would be necessary, and that a breeze, wide of the noon hour. And as they predicted so it came about. At about 11 o'clock the vapory clouds began to disperse, and the sun, which broke out at frequent intervals, soon lifted the close, sticky mantle of fog that veiled

With the brightening weather the spirits of the members, many of whom had slept at the clubhouse overnight, began to rise, and as Orienta Point, a quarter of a mile away to the eastward, became visible, and when later the shore on the other side of the Sound could be seen through the mist, the dejected demeanor of the crowd in the clubhouse and on the grounds was replaced by the liveliest expectant interest.

BREEZE BROUGHT HAPPINESS.

Unhappiness vanished with the fog, and when at about 11:30 o'clock the hitherto motionless surface of the Scund began to ripple and the club's burgee to flutter it was felt that, after all, there was a prospect of a good day's sport. From a mere zephyr the breeze continued to grow, until at midday it had freshened to about eight or nine miles an hour. As the breeze heightened, so did the exuberance of the yachtsmen, one of whom gave expression to his jubilation by rushing to the plane just inside the entrance from the veranda and pounding out a lively waltz. When he got through it was felt that there was no need of whistling for wind, and at length the committee gave the order to get aboard the tugs Lewis Pulver and C. P. Raymond, which had been chartered to accompany the yachts. Fifteen minutes before word had been received at the clubhouse that the Columbia and the Defender had left their anchorage at New-Rochelle and were on their way to

As the headland of the Horseshoe was rounded both yachts could be seen about two miles down the Sound, headed under mainsail and topsail for Larchmont. At that distance it was impossible to tell one from the other, but as they stood with their graceful hulls and spotless white canvas silhouetted against the gray clouds stretching down to the horizon, many were the admiring remarks they called

"Til bet that either of them could beat the Shamrock" one man was heard to exclaim in a partly interrogative tone to his neighbor, and his companion, whose enthusiasm was apparently leavened by a touch of Celtic bitterness toward all things English, answered, should say so. They would win if they were no better than a couple of barges, because no self respecting yacht with the name of Shamrock would do a good turn for the Britishers." Without any protracted manœuvring for posl-

Continued on third page

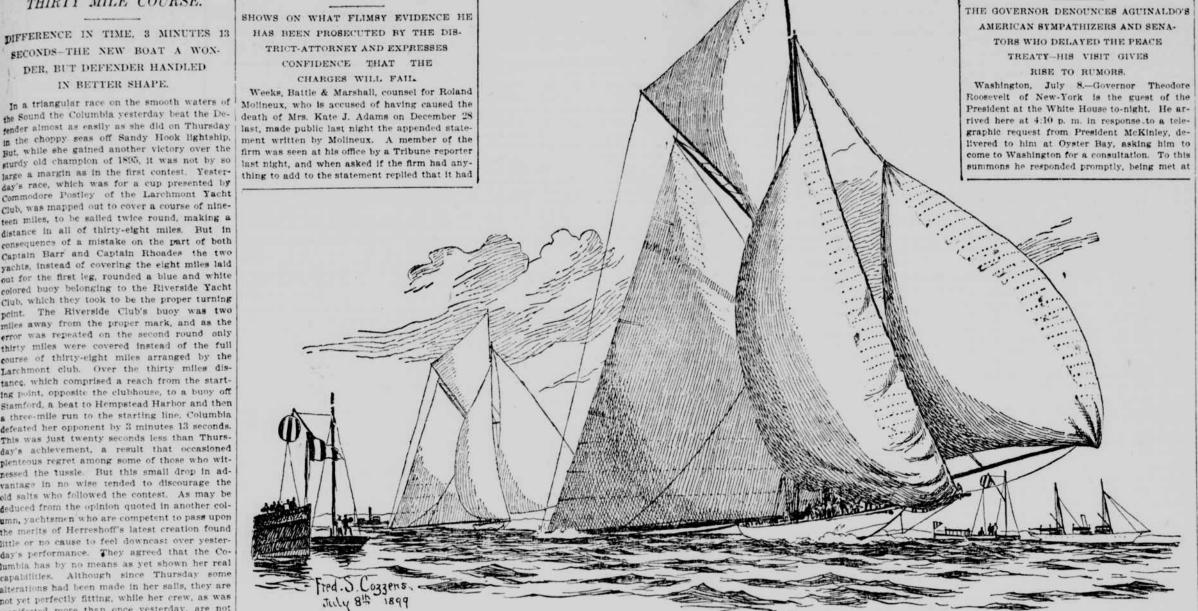
"DON'T OVERLOOK YOUR COUNTRY SUPPLY" of Otto Huber's beer. Order 4 doz. (2 crates) at city prices, plus express charges. Write brewery, Mesarole-st., Brooklyn, or telephone 154 Williamsburg.

MOLINEUX FOR HIMSELF.

THE ACCUSED MAN REVIEWS HIS OWN CASE.

TRICT-ATTORNEY AND EXPRESSES

In a triangular race on the smooth waters of | Molineux, who is accused of having caused the the Sound the Columbia yesterday beat the De- death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams on December 28 tender almost as easily as she did on Thursday | last, made public last night the appended statethe choppy seas off Sandy Hook lightship. ment written by Molineux. A member of the firm was seen at his office by a Tribune reporter



THE COLUMBIA CROSSING THE FINISH LINE, ONCE MORE A WINNER.

not. He further said that the statement was made public by the firm at the request of Molineux. It is as follows:

THE STATEMENT.

Under the advice of my counsel I have hitherto under the advice of my counse; I have hitherto refrained from making any statement to the public in regard to the charges against me. I feel now, however, that the time has arrived when I should make some statement in my own behalf. I am sure that the people of this great city desire only fair play in any matter of public or private interest. I also feel that I have been placed in a false position by the public prose-cutor, and I think that the time has come to call the attention of my friends and the public to my situation.

On January 2, 1899, early in the morning. On January 2, 1899, early in the morning, my attention was called to an article in "The New-York Journal" stating that I was wanted by the police upon a charge arising out of the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams on December 28, 1898, and immediately, and before consulting any counsel, I went to the residence of Captain McClusky, the Chief of the Detective Bureau, and offered to surrender myself in case such surrender was desired. Captain McClusky did not desire to detain me, and, on the contrary, received my offer without making any charge whatever against me.

against me. time acted under their advice. Under their advice and instructions I saw Miss Miller, who is said to have sold the sliver bottle holder which it is said contained the alleged poison supposed to have been received by Mr. Cornish. Miss Miller stated positively that I was not the person who had purchased the bottle holder from her A. it was received in the press (her the son who had purchased the bottle holder had her. As it was reported in the press that the person whom it is alleged purchased the bottle holder had a beard, and was presumably disguised, I called upon Mr. Fisher and Mr. Zimmerman, who were stated to have sold a false

guised, I called upon Mr. Fisher and Mr. Zimmerman, who were stated to have sold a false beard about the time that the alleged crime was committed, and who were dealers in false beards in that neighborhood. Both Mr. Fisher and Mr. Zimmerman positively stated that I had never bought any beard or other disguises from them. During all this time I placed myself, at the advice of my counsel and pursuant to my own wishes, under the direction of the police, allowed myself to be weighed and measured, and permitted my rooms and laboratory to be inspected by the police of this county. In every way possible I assisted the police in their investigation sible I assisted the police in their investigation of the supposed crime.

HECKMAN REFUSED TO IDENTIFY HIM.

I also presented myself to one Nicholas A. Heckman at the Sinclair House, in the city of New-York, in order to give him an opportunity to identify me as having rented a certain letter box from him. He refused to identify me, although I am informed that he subsequently stated that he would identify me as the person who had rented a private letter box from him. I am also informed that he offered to sell to several different newspapers in the city his story identifying me as the person who had rented a letter box from him. Furthermore, I am informed that he is now under indictment and that this indictment is still pending against him and has not yet been disposed of.

It is claimed that the letter box rented from Nicholas A. Heckman was rented under the name of H. C. Barnet and that certain letters purporting to be signed with the name H. C. Barnet were sent with a request that answers be addressed to the letter box of Mr. Heckman in Forty-second-st.

It is also claimed that certain other letters HECKMAN REFUSED TO IDENTIFY HIM.

in Forty-second-st.

It is also claimed that certain other letters which were put in evidence before the Grand Jury, and which purported to be signed by the name of H. Cornish, were mailed with a request that answers should be sent to the name of H. Cornish at a certain private letter box located in Broadway. This Broadway letter box was owned by Mr Koch, who stated positively that the person who rented the box was not myself. At the Coroner's inquest the District Attorney did not elicit this fact from Mr. Koch although he well knew that Mr. Koch had stated that I was not the person who had rented the box from him.

although he well knew that Mr. Koch that I was not the person who had rented the box from him.

At the time of the inquest before the Coroner I answered every question that was asked me by the District Attorney, and wrote a number of specimens of handwriting at the request of the District Attorney. I also wrote specimens of handwriting corresponding to letters and other documents which the District Attorney claimed to be relevant to the case, under the instructions of the District Attorney and Mr. Kinsley, the expert in handwriting employed by him, making these specimens as nearly as possible fac-similes of the specimens of handwriting shown to me by the District Attorney. These specimens were written in an unnatural and false, vertical or back handwriting under the direction and instruction of Mr. Cosborne, the Assistant District Attorney, and Mr. Kinsley, the expert employed by the District Attorney. I have never refused to write any specimens of handwriting or to do anything else that either the police, the District Attorney or the handwriting expert of the District Attorney have requested.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ATTITUDE.

The attitude of the District Attorney toward the prosecution of the case against me was shown by his attack upon the character of my wife in his address to the jury before the Coroner. This attack was wholly unjustified and without foundation whatsoever. I cannot comment upon this action of the District Attachment without foundation whatsoever. I cannot comment upon this action of the District Attorney. No words can express my feelings in regard to it. It will be remembered that I was married on November 29, 1898, and that the alleged crime with which I am charged was committed on December 28 of that year; the District Attorney has seen fit to charge me with this alleged crime and to make asperwith this alleged crime and to make asper-

A BIG THREE IN RAILROADS NOW CONTROLS AIR POWER

GREAT FINANCIAL FACTORS WORKING IN HARMONY.

W. K. VANDERBILT, J. P. MORGAN AND THE ROCKEFELLERS CO-OPERATING-MAY EXPLAIN BIG TRAFFIC CON-

SOLIDATION. William K. Vanderbilt with a party of friends is up in Canada on a fishing trip. His absence the city at this time is construed by reliread men and financial interests to mean that any further changes in the New-York Central will not take place until he comes Since the Boston and Albany was taken over by the New-York Central the air has been charged with rumors of other gigantic railroad transactions, and they all are built up around the name of Mr. Vanderbilt. In Wall Street, in the railroad world and among financial institutions the name of William K. Vantransactions, and while the majority of the stories that have been started are groundless, has established a policy and that he is following it with persistent fidelity. When he came to take charge of the Vanderbilt interests after his brother Cornelius retired he mapped out a plan of consolidation and retrenchment, and he has followed it consistently, and those who are in his confidence say that he has not completed his task by a long way. It takes time to bring out these great changes, and the absorption of the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Nickel Plate, the West Shore and the Boston and Albany within the short space of his domination is regarded as an exceptional achieve-

The great question to many is where Mr. Vanderbilt will stop. It is now evident, and it has been substantiated from a trustworthy source, that perhaps three of the greatest financial factors in this country appear to be working together in harmony to-day and with a unity of interest, and that certain huge transactions have been pleted simply on account of this understanding. It is said that the understanding to-day between William K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan and the Rockefeliers is complete, and that their policy contemplates a union of all their railroad interests in the end, when the change can be consistently brought about. Aside from this combination, it has been shown that the relations of the Pennsylvania Railroad with the New-York Central-and that, of course, means the triumvirate of interests named-is of the most cordial and sympathetic nature. The repeated stories about the New-York Central, however, are entirely unfounded. Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Callaway and others interested have denied it absolutely, but they admit that the understanding between the two systems is of a satisfactory nature.

NEW-ENGLAND OUTLET NEEDED.

Chauncey M. Depew, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Vanderbilt system, who returned from Europe yesterday, talked freely of the Vanderbilt plans. "The absorption of the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central, the Nickel Plate and the West Shore," he said, 'was simply the following out of a policy that promised better things for the roads. The trial has proved the wisdom of the undertaking. The absorption of the Boston and Albany was the logical result of traffic conditions in New-England. Forty per cent of our through traffic goes into New-England. When the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad secured con trol of the New-England our only outlet into New-England was with the Boston and Albany, and we only retained that by the closest kind of traffic agreement. Then there was always the possibility of that road falling into other hands, and thus we would have no way into New-England except through arrangement with a competing line. In self-defence, therefore, it was necessary to get a Boston terminal and a line into New-England. It was a good bargain for both sides. It gives us what we need in New-England, and at the same time it guarantees to the Boston and Albany stockholders just what the road has earned and is capable of earning.

"As for a consolidation of the New-York Central and the Pennsylvania, that in the very nature of things is impossible. These two great lines always have been and always will be keen competitors for traffic. A perfectly cordial un-derstanding exists between the two lines, and

COMPRESSED AIR INTERESTS COMBINED BY WHITNEY SYNDICATE.

AMERICAN AIR POWER COMPANY TO BE PARENT CORPORATION-SYNDICATE'S

PRESENT CONTROL OF ELEC-TRIC AUTOMOBILE FIELD.

Joseph H. Hoadley about six weeks ago confirmed a report that negotiations were well unpanies into a single corporation, with a capital of probably about \$200,000,000, the combination to embrace the New-York Auto-Truck Company, the General Carriage Company and many other corporations, its chief members, however being freight transportation concerns. All the cities of the Union in which there were autotruck companies, Mr. Hoadley added, would be represented in the new company, the plans for the organization of which included the acquisi-

It was announced yesterday that the consoll dation would soon be perfected, and that the American Air Power Company and not the New-York Auto-Truck Company, as had previously been reported, would be the parent company, with which all the others would be merged. The directors of the American Air Power Company are Thomas Dolan, W. L. Elkins, Thomas F. Ryan, A. A. McLeod and J. H. Hoadley, and

The operation of the air power cars in Twenty-third-st, having met all the requirements of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, that corporation has now decided to equip at once with compressed air motors all its other crosstown lines, and also the Belt Line, and will also have in operation next winter on its cable and underground trolley roads a large number of compressed air snow sweepers. Air power will be substituted for horses on the Twentyeighth-st. and Twenty-ninth-st. line, it is said, by September 1. It is also understood that compressed air will soon be substituted for the cables on the Chicago lines, which have recently been acquired by the Whitney syndicate in-

Members of the Whitney syndicate, it will be noticed, make up practically the entire Board of Directors of the American Air Power Company, which, by absorbing the other companies manufacturing motors and vehicles under the Hoadley-Knight patents for the use of compressed air, will control the whole air power automobile field.

The leading competitor of compressed air as the notive power of the future is the electric storage battery, and this, too, is practically the possession of the Whitney syndicate. The Electric Storage Battery Company, of Philadelphia, which owns the underlying storage battery patents, is controlled by that syndicate, which also controls the Electric Vehicle Company, a concern which manufactures automobile under the controls the Electric Vehicle Company, a con-cern which manufactures automobiles under the Electric Storage Battery Company's patents, and which has recently organized and in turn controls nearly a score of electric vehicle trans-portation companies, operating in as many States, among them the New-York Electric Ve-hicle Transportation Company, of which Henry Payne Whitney was a few days ago elected president. It was also reported recently that a Philadelphia syndicate, including W. L. El-kins and P. A. B. Widener, prominent members of the Whitney syndicate, had secured control of the Daimier Manufacturing Company, which holds various patents for oil motors, launches various patents for oil motors, launches

and engines. ANOTHER DENIAL BY ALGER.

HE SAYS THE INTERVIEW IN "THE EVENING SUN" IS A "PURE FABRICATION."

Washington, July 8 (Special).—Secretary Alger denounces as a "pure fabrication" the interview attributed to him by "The New-York Evening Sun" of yesterday. The Secretary, who returned to Washington this morning, says that while in New-York he seized upon the opportunity to see the yacht race on Thursday. Upon his return from the regatta he was accosted by a sought to question him as to the latest phase of the Pingree matter. The Secretary had made up his mind not to discuss this subject in the press, so that he politely but firmly excused himself from acceding to the reporter's desire.

According to the Secretary, that ended the matter and the reporter left him without having exchanged a single word touching the relations between Governor Pingree and the Secre

If you are going for pleasure, have pleasure in going. A ticket via Albany Day Line Steamers insures this. See Steamboat Cards.—Advi.

President's private secretary, Mr. Cortelyou. Governor Roosevelt was driven directly to the White House, where he was received by the President. There was a short conference between them before dinner. Afterward, with Secretary Long, they sat on the western veranda of the Executive Mansion for a longer consulta-The Secretary remained until about 9 o'clock, leaving the President and his guest to

There were many rumors afloat as to the purof the Governor's visit, but he declared that the President had asked him to come to Washington only because of his desire to consult him concerning the organization of the new volunteer forces for the Philippines. Governor the same time have hampered and discour-Roosevelt declined absolutely to discuss any of aged the municipalization of the service. They DOESN'T WANT ALGER'S PLACE.

Among the stories were those to the effect that the President had called him to Washington to tender to him the office of Secretary of War, to ask him to take command of a brigade in the Philippines, and to ask him to designate an ntire regiment to be sent to the archipelago He was asked in so many words whether the President had tendered the Secretaryship to him. He replied to this question with a laugh, and declined positively to discuss it. The Governor's best friends in Washington say that, reor failure to make one, the Governor would refused to support the Clerical Discipline bill, much prefer his present position as Chief Executive of the Empire State to a fractional term in the War Department, and his treatment of the question to-night renders this theory as to his attitude most plausible

INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR. Governor Roosevelt dictated the following in-

terview to The Associated Press: "I bave come to Washington at the request of the President to go over with him and with the officers of the War Department certain questions affecting the new volunteer army, especially as regards the personnel of the officers. The President has told me that he wishes only recommendations based upon the efficiency of the men recommended, and that he will pay heed to no others. Most certainly I should give subjected is such as to entitle him to the support of all men who feel that politics have no place in the Army, who feel that it is in a peculiar sense the property of the whole country, and that in the giving of commissions and pro-

enter outside of the merit of the men as sol-"My own recommendations will be limited to the men I had under me or saw in action, and that it ought not to discredit the work of Engto the members of the New-York volunteer regi- lish diplomacy. To Russia and England belong ments, of whose merits I have, as Governor, not merely official knowledge, but also the knowledge gained from personal inquiry among their

ippines and the policy of the Administration three months of the award, and by introducing with reference to those islands, Governor Roose-

must stand behind the President in his resolute purpose to bring the insurrection in the Philippines to an end. I have no question that by the beginning of the dry season General Otis will be in shape to stamp out all resistance. Then the President can and will seee that the reign

of absolute law and justice follows. WHERE GUILT OF BLOOD RESTS.

the whole trouble is due to the men who, for two months prevented the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, and to those who declined to give the President the troops he needed upon the terms he asked. Those who took part in the first movement to oppose the treaty have on their souls the guilt of most of the blood shed both by our own troops and that of the natives of the Philippines; and the would be traitors who have since been encouraging Aguinaldo and his followers to the limit of their small capacity share the guilt so far as their feeble powers permit.

"Those who opposed giving us the forces we needed thereby showed themselves the enemies of their country and of the flag. Every man who so voted in the Senate may have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done all that

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

NIAGARA FALLS Only 914 hours from New-York by the New-York Central-have you seen them? -Advt.

ROOSEVELT WITH M'KINLEY THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LONDON.

APPARENT DISPOSITION OF THE BOERS TO MAKE CONCESSIONS.

OSTENTATIOUS BRITISH MILITARY PREPA RATIONS-LIBERALISM'S RECENT VIC-TORIES-VOLUNTEERS ON PARADE.

IBY CARLE TO THE TRIBUNE. 1 London, July 8.-By a singular coincidence the news from the Transvaal is reassuring, and references to warlike preparations in English dockyards appear in big type in the sobrest London journals. The combined Raads in secret session are believed to have gone at least suggested by Mr. Hofmeyer and the negotiators from Bloemfontein, and possibly even further. President Krüger is credited with willingness to make concessions in advance of his proposals to Sir Alfred Milner, although still behind what Ministers here consider a just and equitable compromise. He is coming on slowly,

but surely. Yet a great flourish is suddenly made of the active measures taken by the military authorities to increase the efficiency of the garrison in South Africa for defensive purposes. Twenty officers of the Army Intelligence Department have received orders to follow the two com panies of Royal Engineers already dispatched and they are to organize the police and local forces on the frontier of the Transvaal. Supplies of arms and powder have already been shipped, and two batteries are held in readiness to sail during August. There are other signs of military activity, and a definite plan of campaign is again reported to have been carefully prepared for a possible emergency. The osten tatious display made of these military preparations is not well timed if President Krüger is in the mood for listening to reason. Probably he is not so conciliatory as the optimists at the Cape make out, and the Ministers are convinced that he will not yield until he hears that a large force of regulars is on the sea. The best inside eues which can be had to-day indicate that Krüger, while conceding substantial reforms, will not satisfy Sir Alfred Milner, and that there will be a continuance of military preparations until Mr. Chamberlain carries his main points and obtains an adequate settlement of all

Political pessimists assert that the Ministers are dismayed by Liberal gains in by-elections, and are not rejuctant to make a sudden plunge in South Africa, even when there are no signs of war fever in England. Certainly there is no pressure of public feeling in favor of war, although there is a deep conviction in the minds of most Englishmen that Krüger has been played with long enough, and ought to be forced to respect the demands of justice.

It is also true that the Ministers are not increasing either their prestige or their popularity by the belated legislation of the waning session. They have carried the telephone bill through the grand committee stage by loading the monopolists with bounties and extending their license, and by abandoning nearly all the original proposals. They have rendered it impracticable for the State to acquire business except on exorbitant terms, and at the rumors concerning the purpose of his visit. have also created dissatisfaction in their own party by forcing through a small but illtimed relief measure for the benefit of the beneficed clergy.

The Liberals are now steadily gaining ground after a long period of depression; their victory at Oldham over Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Mawdsley enables them to boast that Lancashire is with them, even when an ingenious attemp had been made to drive Conservatism and Socialism tandem. The most singular feature of that election was the use made of the religious question; the Unionists had lost a previous contest in Lancashire, where their candidate and incurred the hostility of the Evangelical churchmen. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Mawdsley both agreed to vote for that measure, and thereby irritated the High Churchmen and lost many supporters. The Liberal candidates came out strongly for disestablishment and carried the election. The moral from Lancashire seems to be that, while Unionists cannot oppose or support any measure of clerical discipline without losing votes from either Low or High Churchmen. Liberals are safe advocating disestablishment, because the extremists on both sides

Current English opinion that the Peace Congress has been a failure is modified by the publication of the draft of the report of the Arbitration Committee by "The Manchester Guarno others, and I feel that the President's atti- dian." The English press is now beginning to tude in the matter in the face of the terrific | admit that, while Germany has blocked a repolitical pressure to which he is and will be duction of armaments and converted arbitration into a purely voluntary scheme, the establishment of a permanent tribunal competent to deal with nearly every international dispute is a great gain for civilization. The fact that the Russian arbitration proposal has been amended motions alike, absolutely no consideration should by Sir Julian Pauncefote's project for a permanent tribunal, and transformed thereby into a practical instrument for promoting the peace of the world, also convinces the London press the chief honors of the Congress. The American delegates have actively supported the English plan, which did not differ materially from their own, and have amended it by providing for the Referring to the general situation in the Phil- revision of the arbitrators' judgment within the principle of special mediation. Other modifications suggested by them were rejected, and "Of course, any American worthy of the name their principle of exempting private property from seizure in war time was too strong for the Congress.

The Arbitration Committee has adjourned for a week for the purpose of enabling the delegates to consult their Governments. The labors of the Congress will probably end on July 23. The moral effects of the council of peace are not immediately felt in England, where the military party is eager to bring on a war with the Transvaal, and where Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has produced a conscription bill under the euphemistic title of the Militia Bailot bill. He played with his new toy last night in the House of Lords, admitted that no use would probably be made of it for many years, yet contended that it would be convenient to have a conscription law enacted and held in reserve for an emergency when the recruiting of the army by voluntary means might prove impracticable.

Lord Lansdowne's speech toying with con-scription and the ill-concealed jocularity with which the blatant Jingoes welcome the prospect of war with the Boers are strong proofs that, although a complex system of arbitration on the voluntary principle, with many limitations, has been proposed at The Hague, the miliennium has not yet opened in England, and the lion is not prepared to lie down with the lamb in the South African bush or anywhere else. Possibly the first gleams of the light of a new day of peace and reconciliation are seen on the